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Contributions to the Deposit Insurance Fund of the Financial Market Guarantee System

Deposit insurance in the European Union and the determination of contributions to deposit guarantee scheme are governed by Directive 2014/49/EU (hereinafter referred to as “DGS II Directive”) on deposit guarantee schemes, transposed into Czech law through an amendment of the Act on Banks and the Act on Credit Unions (Act No. 375/2015 Coll.) with effect from 1 January 2016.

On 22 September 2015, the European Banking Authority (EBA) issued **Guidelines on methods for calculating contributions to deposit guarantee schemes** ([EBA/GL/2015/10](#), hereinafter referred to as the “EBA guidelines”).¹ In accordance with Article 16(3) of Regulation No. 1093/2010, the Czech National Bank has confirmed that it will follow these guidelines.

The contribution of a credit institution (a bank or a credit union) and a branch of a bank from a non-Member State (hereinafter referred to as a “branch”)² to the Deposit Insurance Fund (hereinafter referred to as the “DIF”) is based on the amount of covered deposits held by the credit institution or the branch [as defined in Article 41ca(4) of the Act on Banks, hereinafter referred to as “covered deposits”] and on its overall risk profile. Pursuant to DGS II Directive, risk-based contributions are collected at least annually until the minimum required amount of funds in the DIF, equivalent to 0.8% of covered deposits, is reached (this amount must be reached by 3 July 2024 at the latest³). According to Article 41ca(4) of the Act on Banks, contributions are prescribed even after the minimum amount of funds in the DIF is reached. In addition to regular annual contributions, extraordinary one-off contributions can be demanded from credit institutions and branches where necessary.

¹ The regular contributions in 2024 will thus be set using the same methodology as in 2023. On 21 February 2023, the European Banking Authority (EBA) issued revised guidelines on methods for calculating contributions to deposit guarantee schemes under Directive DGS II (EBA/GL/2023/02, external link, consolidated version) repealing and replacing the guidelines on methods for calculating contributions to deposit guarantee schemes (EBA/GL/2015/10) with effect from 3 July 2024. The CNB informed the EBA that it would proceed in accordance with these guidelines from the date of their entry into force in its conduct of supervision.

² For the purposes of calculating the contributions, a branch means a branch of a bank from a non-Member State as defined in Article 1(6) of Act No. 21/1992 Coll., on Banks, as amended, i.e. a branch of a foreign bank having its registered office in a state which is not a member of the European Union and is not a contracting state of the Agreement on the European Economic Area.

³ However, this procedure is relevant even after this date, as covered deposits may increase or, conversely, the level of funds in a deposit guarantee scheme may decrease below the target level.

The **CNB** will set the amount of annual contributions for credit institutions and branches by **31 May** (a non-zero contribution will be set for those credit institutions and branches which held covered deposits in the previous calendar year⁴). The contribution will be set in Czech koruna and rounded to the nearest whole number. The credit institution and the branch will pay the contribution to the benefit of the Financial Market Guarantee System (FMGS) by **30 June** of the relevant year.

If the funds in the DIF reach the minimum required level equivalent to 0.8% of the amount of covered deposits of all credit institutions and branches, the CNB will set the contributions in such a way that their total amount in the relevant year is equal to 0.045% of the amount of covered deposits of all credit institutions and branches. If the funds in the DIF do not reach the minimum required amount, the CNB will set the contribution in such a way that the required amount of funds in the DIF is reached in compliance with Art. 41ca(5) of the Act on Banks by the procedure as stated below. If the funds in the DIF are insufficient for the payment of compensations laid down by law, the CNB will prescribe extraordinary contributions.

The amount of contributions to the DIF is set in the following way:

1. The **annual target level (ATL)** of contributions is determined.

- a) If the current amount of funds in the DIF is lower than 0.8% of the amount of the covered deposits of all credit institutions and branches, the following formula is used:

$$ATL = \frac{0,008 \cdot CD - ADGSF}{TLY - t + 1} \cdot mae;$$

where: *CD* ... arithmetic average of the total amounts of covered deposits of all credit institutions and branches at the ends of the four quarters of the calendar year preceding the year when the contributions are set (in CZK),
ADGSF ... the amount of funds in the DIF notified to the CNB pursuant to Art. 41ca(1) of the Act on Banks,⁵
t ... the calendar year in which the ATL is set,
mae ... a coefficient factoring in the business cycle,⁶

⁴ In the case of new credit institutions and branches for which data are not available for the entire previous calendar year, data which are available, but for a period of no longer than four consecutive quarters, will be taken into account.

⁵ Qualified available financial means as defined in point 10 of the EBA Guidelines on the delineation and reporting of available financial means of Deposit Guarantee Schemes ([EBA/GL/2021/17](#)).

⁶ For example, 0.750 is equal to a decrease in *ATL* set in accordance with the guidelines by 25%, 1.250 to an increase by 25%. The value of the coefficient is set in the same way as when setting contributions to the Resolution Fund. It is calculated as the sum of the unadjusted value of '*mae*' (excluding the contribution of the cycle), which always equals 1, and the contributions of the business and financial cycles. The contribution of the business cycle is based on the average value of the output gap (OG) in the last four known quarters and the next four quarters according to the CNB forecast as published in the Inflation Report. OG is the average of the output gap values calculated using the Cobb-Douglas production function and the Kalman

TLY ... the calendar year in which the amount of funds in the DIF should reach the level equivalent to at least 0.8% of the amount of the covered deposits, determined pursuant to Art. 41ca(5) of the Act on Banks⁷, i.e. in such a way that the denominator in the ATL formula in the year when the ADGSF decreased below the level of 0.8% of the amount of the covered deposits equals to⁸

- i) whole number within the interval from 1 to 6, provided that the ADGSF equals at least 2/3 of 0.8% of the amount of the covered deposits;
- ii) number 7, provided that the amount of ADGSF is lower than 2/3 of 0.8% of the amount of the covered deposits.

- b) If the current amount of funds in the DIF is higher than or equal to 0.8% of the amount of the covered deposits of all credit institutions and branches, the following formula is used:

$$ATL = 0.00045 \cdot CD ;$$

where: *CD* ... arithmetic average of the total amounts of covered deposits of all credit institutions and branches at the ends of the four quarters of the calendar year preceding the year when the contributions are set (in CZK).

- c) Where an extraordinary contribution is prescribed, the ATL is set taking account of the amount of funds missing in the DIF and the current circumstances in accordance with Article 41cc of the Act on Banks in such a way that the total amount of the prescribed extraordinary contribution does not exceed 0.5% of covered deposits in a calendar year.⁹ The Czech

filter. The contribution of the financial cycle is based on the average value of the Financial Cycle Indicator (IFC) for the last four known quarters. The IFC value is published in the Financial Stability Report. The final value of the coefficient '*mae*' is rounded to three decimal places and is published by the CNB on its website.

⁷ Art. 41ca(5): 'If the amount of funds in the DIF decreases below 0.8% of the covered deposits amount, the CNB will set the annual contribution rate and the coefficient adjusting the total amount of annual contributions in such a way that the amount of funds in the DIF equivalent to 0.8% of covered deposits is reached within a reasonable period of time and within five years from the end of the calendar year in which the decrease occurred, depending on the amount of funds missing in the DIF. If the amount of funds in the DIF decreases below two-thirds of 0.8% of the covered deposits amount, the CNB will set the annual contribution rate and the coefficient adjusting the total amount of annual contributions in such a way that the amount of funds in the DIF equivalent to 0.8% of the covered deposits amount is reached within six years from the end of the calendar year in which the decrease occurred.'

⁸ TLY is determined in the first year when the ADGSF decreased below the target level of 0.8% of the covered deposits amount; this TLY is then used in the subsequent years, unless there is another ADGSF decrease justifying adjustment of the calculation, or the ADGSF equals to at least 0.8% of the covered deposits amount.

⁹ A higher rate may be set for the extraordinary contribution under exceptional circumstances. The annual target level of the contributions may thus be higher or, conversely, lower than the target level calculated according to the formula contained in the EBA guidelines. However, this is in line with the guidelines, which allow for this in paragraphs 21 and 20:

National Bank will publish the ATL for extraordinary contributions in a manner allowing remote access.

2. The annual **contribution rate (CR)**, which determines the necessary contribution per unit of covered deposits, is calculated according to the formula:

$$CR = \frac{ATL}{CD} ;$$

where: *ATL* ... the annual target level of contributions,
CD ... arithmetic average of the amounts of covered deposits of all credit institutions and branches at the ends of the four quarters of the calendar year preceding the year when the contributions are set (in CZK).

The CR value is rounded to 5 decimal places and is published by the CNB on its website (expressed as a percentage, i.e. to 3 decimal places).

3. A set of **risk indicators** and their values are set for individual credit institutions and branches. The risk indicators are listed in Annex 2 of the Official Information.¹⁰ This step is not relevant in the case of the extraordinary contribution.
4. **Individual risk scores (IRS)** are set for individual indicators in accordance with Annex 1 of the Official Information. For the purpose of further calculation, the final value is rounded to 2 decimal places. This step is not relevant in the case of the extraordinary contribution.

“21. In any event, Directive 2014/49/EU does not prevent Member States from setting a higher target level or providing that a DGS may request member institutions to make ex-ante contributions even after the target level is reached in order to fulfil the objective mentioned in paragraph 17(c).”

“20. The build-up period for the target level envisaged in Article 10(2) of Directive 2014/49/EU will be no more than 10 years. It may be extended by additional 4 years if there is cumulative disbursement exceeding 0.8% of covered deposits. Within that time horizon, contributions should be spread out as evenly as possible over time until the target level is reached, but with due account of the phase of the business cycle and the pro-cyclical impact that contributions may have on the financial position of member institutions.”

The law also permits individual reductions in the contributions for selected entities where the extraordinary contribution could jeopardise liquidity or solvency, or an extension of the payment date from the usual three working days since delivery of the decision to six months, which may even be done repeatedly [Article 41cc(5) and (6) of the Act on Banks].

The coefficient “*mae*” is not set in the case of extraordinary contributions.

¹⁰ The methodology will be modified in 2023, inter alia in connection with Regulation (EU) 2019/876 (CRR2) - e.g. as regards the leverage ratio of branches, where the total exposure value set in accordance with Regulation 2015/62 will be applied instead of assets, and the NSFR indicator will be introduced. At the same time, the setting of indicator weights and boundaries will undergo overall recalibration and possibly other changes connected with the planned revision of DGS II directive [pursuant to Article 19(2) of that directive] and the EBA guidelines containing the methodology for setting the contributions will be implemented.

5. **Aggregate risk scores (ARS)** are set for individual credit institutions and branches in accordance with Annex 1 of the Official Information. For the purpose of further calculation, the final value is rounded to 2 decimal places. This step is not relevant in the case of the extraordinary contribution.
6. The **aggregate risk weight (ARW)** is calculated in accordance with Annex 1 of the Official Information. The boundaries of the ARW are based on the risk weights set in Regulation No. 575/2013 (CRR) of the European Parliament and of the Council for exposures to credit institutions with an external credit assessment, where the risk weights range between 20% and 150%. To determine extraordinary contributions, the risk weights set for the purposes of calculating the last regular contributions are used.¹¹ The ARW value calculated in accordance with the Official Information in % is rounded to 2 decimal places. For the purposes of further calculation, this ARW value is converted from a percentage to a decimal number (not further rounded, i.e. a figure with four decimal places, e.g. 0.1234 for ARW = 12.34%, is used).
7. **Unadjusted risk-based contributions (URBC_i)** are calculated according to the formula:

$$URBC_i = CR \cdot ARW_i \cdot CD_i;$$

where:

- CR* ... the annual contribution rate (value expressed as a decimal number is used),
- ARW_i* ... the aggregate risk weight of credit institution or branch 'i' (a decimal figure is used),
- CD_i* ... arithmetic average of the amounts of covered deposits of credit institution or branch 'i' at the ends of the four quarters of the calendar year preceding the year when the contributions are set (in CZK; in the case of extraordinary contributions, the same values as when setting the *ATL* are used).

8. An **adjustment coefficient (μ)**, which is identical for all credit institutions and branches in the given year and increases or reduces the calculated amounts of the individual contributions so that the target level of contributions for the given year is reached, is calculated. Its value is published by the CNB on its website. It is calculated using the following formula:

¹¹ If no risk weight was set, the average risk weight of credit institutions and branches for which a risk weight was set is used, unless it is more appropriate to set the ARW using some other method (for example to use the ARW of the legal predecessor in the case of the conversion of an entity after the amount of regular contributions was set or to use the average ARW of the merged entities weighted by the volume of covered deposits in the case of a merger).

$$\mu = \frac{ATL}{\sum URBC_i};$$

where: *ATL* ... the annual target level of contributions,
URBC_i ... the unadjusted annual risk-based contribution of credit institution or branch 'i'.

The value of coefficient μ is rounded to five decimal places and is published by the CNB on its website (the value expressed as a percentage is published; for the purposes of further calculation, this figure is converted from a percentage to a decimal number and is not further rounded, i.e. a number with five decimal places, e.g. 0.12345 for $\mu = 12.345\%$, is used).

9. The **annual adjusted risk-based contribution** of a credit institution or a branch (*C_i*) is calculated according to the formula:

$$C_i = URBC_i \cdot \mu;$$

where: *URBC_i* ... the unadjusted annual risk-based contribution of credit institution or branch 'i',
 μ ... the adjustment coefficient (value expressed as a decimal number is used).

10. A zero contribution to the DIF is set for a credit institution or a branch which holds no covered deposits as defined in Article 41ca(4) of the Act on Banks.
11. In the event of a demerger of a credit institution, the resulting amount of contributions for the existing entities participating in the conversion is set as shares in the amount of the annual adjusted risk-based contribution calculated using the above method in proportion to their average covered deposits for the quarters for which data are available. If data is unavailable, data on the current amount of the covered deposits available at the time of the calculation of the contribution will be used. Where data is not reported, the value requested by the supervisory authority will be used.

Unless specified otherwise above, a figure rounded to the whole Czech koruna is used.

The CD value is set similarly as for the purposes of Annex 2 of the Official Information as the arithmetic average of the values at the end of Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 of the previous year, with the accuracy to two decimal places. If data for only a shorter period are available for a credit institution or a branch, the average of the amounts at the end of the quarters for which data are available, but for a period of no longer than the past four consecutive quarters, is used, unless it is more appropriate to use some other method.¹²

¹² For example to use the data of the legal predecessor, etc. If a credit institution merged or demerged in the previous calendar year (or later before the amount of the contribution was set), the value of CD_i is set based on the sum of values for all entities participating in the conversion (i.e. dissolved, further existing and

newly-established credit institutions and branches). If the data is not available at all because it is a new institution for which no covered deposits have been yet reported to the CNB, the amount of the covered deposits is supposed to be zero for the purpose of the calculation.